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885 x 105	"	73.00	
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880 x 135	"	95.00	
885 x 135	"	99.00	
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32 x 4 1/2	"	130.00	11.50
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### OPIUM TRAFFIC AT TSINGTAO.

"EXTREMELY INHUMAN" TO STOP IT ABRUPTLY.

The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, has received the following communication from the Japanese Legation with regard to opium traffic at Tsingtao:—

With reference to your communication of February 9th last, relative to opium importation into Kiaochow, Mr. Obata informed you in his letter dated the 8th of the same month that the matter had been only referred to the Japanese Authorities concerned with the request that a full investigation be carried out immediately. I am now in receipt of a reply from the Authorities concerned a gist of which is as follows:—

The opium monopoly system in Kiaochow was abolished by the end of March, 1921, as this Legation communicated to your Association on October 14th, 1920. Soon afterwards, however, it became inevitable clear to the Japanese Government that it would be extremely inhuman to abruptly put a stop to the supply of opium, in view of the fact that there are thousands who are so addicted to the opium habit that the sudden cutting off of supply would almost mean death to them. In order to attain, therefore, the object of totally extinguishing this harmful habit without causing so much suffering to the habitual smokers, the Japanese Government felt constrained slightly to alter its declared policy and to devise means which will gradually decrease the number of confirmed smokers and reach in a few years total abolition of this baneful habit.

The amended policy was to the following effect:—

1.—It was estimated that there were about 10,000 habitual smokers among 200,000 Chinese inhabitants of the leased Territory. Of these 10,000 habitual smokers from 2,000 to 3,500 were calculated to be so much under the influence of the habit that if not properly cured they would be in danger of their lives in case a certain amount of opium was not afforded them.

2.—If proper medical treatment were accorded this enormous number of opiomaniacs might be decreased by twenty per cent. per annum, so that by the end of five years none would be left.

3.—Taking the number of these opiomaniacs to be about 2,000 the amount of prepared opium needed to supply them would be 2,400 moomes (about 7.38 moomes being one ounce) a day (maximum quantity to be given to one person is calculated to be three moomes, while the minimum is 0.7 moomes) that is, 900,000 moomes a year. The raw material necessary for the production of this amount of opium would be 1,384,754 moomes.

4.—The total amount of supply according to this system would be:—

1st Year	900,000 Moomes.
2nd Year	750,000 "
3rd Year	600,000 "
4th Year	450,000 "
5th Year	300,000 "

According to this modified system 2,113 permits were given out to applicants who were found upon careful investigation by competent doctors to be confirmed opium smokers. Since the end of March, 1921, no new permits have been issued. In order to meet the needs of these recognized smokers 1.30 piculs of Turkish (not Formosan) opium and 36 piculs of Persian opium were imported in 1921, the former on January 22nd and the latter on May 3rd.

The reason why there was less importation in 1919 than 1918 and none at all in 1920, one of the questions put forward in your letter, was that in 1919 and 1920 the supply to smokers was maintained by the remainder of the opium imported the previous year.

Both the old and the new monopoly systems designate a certain firm which alone is allowed to import raw materials, prepare opium treacle and sell it to the recognized smokers. The great difference between the old and the new monopoly systems, also a question mentioned at the end of your letter, is that under the old system those who wanted to smoke opium had only to apply for permission and if found under medical examination to be confirmed smokers permission was accordingly granted. Under the new system, however, no new permits were to be given, the new system having the object of totally abolishing this harmful habit in five years. Not all the 37.20 piculs of opium imported last year was to be consumed in a year. That quantity was imported in anticipation of future use, also.

### CHINA'S NATIONAL DEBT.

The Government Bureau of Economic Information gives the following items as constituting China's national debt:—

General foreign loans	\$238,978,252.24
Foreign railway loans	334,802,831.00
Foreign indemnities	482,841,744.00
Internal long term loans	375,228,738.00
Internal short term loans	69,101,978.54
Treasury notes, etc.	18,840,000.00

Total \$1,449,892,243.88

The last items do not contain all the short term loans and Treasury note issues, the amounts of some of which cannot be definitely ascertained.

### HSU SHIH-CHANG'S RETIREMENT FROM THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Hsu Shih-chang's telegram to the Provincial authorities and public referred to the telegram which he received from General Sun Chuan-fang, Commander of the Second Division in Hupai, which briefly urged the recall of the Old Parliament and the retirement of both Mr. Hsu Shih-chang and Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the only means of solving the present difficulties. Mr. Hsu Shih-chang's telegram was as follows:—

"When entrusted with State affairs, my sincere desire was to maintain peace, serve the welfare of the people and unify the country. Serious disturbances, however, have since occurred and great changes have followed one another. I endeavored to meet the difficulties but failed to avert the calamities. Having received on May 25th the telegram from General Sun Chuan-fang I was filled with indignation. The loyal expressions and strong arguments contained in this telegram met with the wishes of my heart. If things could be pushed on in the way General Sun Chuan-fang suggests, the people will be united, the rebels suppressed, the country saved from distress and placed on a firmer basis, the Government enlightened and the country will be made prosperous.

In such circumstances I will enjoy peace and happiness the rest of my life even if retired from active politics. The fact that men of proven ability are now resolved to co-operate for the attainment of these great objects affords opportunity which should not be neglected. If appropriate measures can be found I will be happy to retire immediately. I have hereby expressed that which is in my mind and respectfully await your advice.

HSU SHIH-CHANG.

### HOW PRESIDENT HSU DEPARTED FROM PEKING.

The Peking Daily News of June 3rd thus describes the departure from Peking of the late President:—

Yesterday at 3.30 p.m. President Hsu Shih-chang left by a special train for Tientsin. Day before yesterday he paid a visit to his own house at the Wu Tiao Hutung, East City, and passed a night there. Yesterday morning he came to the Shihua Palace for the last time. He prepared a feast at noon in order to bid farewell to his friends. Besides the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of all the Ministries, Mr. Tai Yunpei and Dr. Wellington Koo were also invited. In the course of the feast, President Hsu said that it was the last time he entertained them in the capacity of the President of the Republic. It seems that he was sorry to part with them as they had been working hard together with him through weal or woe. At one p.m. when the feast was over, President Hsu ordered the East Railway Station to give a special train in readiness for him to proceed to Tientsin. As there was no train ready, the President was obliged to wait for a train from Fengtai. At 3 p.m. President Hsu left the Presidential Palace and came to the Railway Station in a red motor car. The streets through which this motor car passed were lined with people and troops. At 3.30 p.m. sharp, the train started, and all the guests who were invited to the feast were at the platform to see him off. Before his departure President Hsu drafted a Mandate to the effect that "according to the Constitution the Vice-President should officiate as President in case the latter vacates his post on account of some reason, and the Prime Minister should officiate in case the Vice-President is also absent. If the President has been obliged to vacate my post on account of illness, therefore the Prime Minister is hereby appointed to officiate as President of the Republic."

All the members of the Cabinet, the Presidential Staff and a number of other high officials were on the station when the train left for Tientsin. The departure in spite of the official character given to President Hsu's final appearance in Peking, was a gloomy affair, although he himself showed but little signs of the very anxious period he has recently passed through or of regret at leaving the high post he has held so long.

### LEGACY OF PRESIDENT HSU'S POSITION DISCUSSED.

In a recent Cabinet meeting, the question of the legacy of President Hsu's position was discussed. When he tendered his resignation, it was then decided that since the election of President Hsu was illegal, the Cabinet could not be considered as legal. They decided to form an Executive Committee to carry on the government, pending the arrival of General Li Yuan-hung from Tientsin. The Prime Minister took over charge of the President's office, and the President's seal was handed over to the Secretariat of the Cabinet for safe-keeping.

### THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH Kiangsi.

PRESIDENT SUN'S MESSAGE TO HIS COMMANDERS.

President Sun Yat-sen, the Canton Times says, has dispatched a circular telegram to the commanders of the armies at the front which reads as follows:—

"Telegrams reporting the rapid advancement of our troops have from time to time reached me. I appreciate the wonderful success you, Commanders, have achieved during so short a period. The capture of Kanchow by our troops gives me confidence of your abilities. Kanchow is a stronghold where the Chang and the Kung rivers meet and where the main forces of the Northern troops were stationed. The capture of this strategic point hastens the day when we shall reach the Yangtze Valley. Encourage your men to offer their services to the country and not to do any harm to the citizens. Let my orders be published."

### THE RUIN OF KWANGSI.

A correspondent of the N.Y. Daily News has been writing the story of "the ravaging of the province of Kwangsi" by the retreating Cantonese army, and our Shanghai contemporary commenting on it says:—

The story told by our correspondents of the ruin of Kwangsi reads like a chapter from the German invasion of Belgium and France. The beginning of the trouble was the attempt made, a year ago, by General Lu Yung-tung, a Kwangsi man and formerly Governor-General of the Two Kwangs, to invade Kwangtung and re-establish himself in Canton. He was defeated and his forces took to the mountains, where they appear to have supported themselves mostly by brigandage, to which trade one imagines they were never particularly strangers. It is but fair to say that the Kwangsi irregular forces seem to have been equally merciless with the Kwangtung troops, whom they were pursuing, in the matter of pillage. Whatever the Kwangtung men left behind in evacuating a city, the Kwangsi pursuers made haste to gather up. And the result is a train of ruined and depopulated cities that were once rich and full of people. But the greater responsibility rests on the Kwangtung leaders. They were right to resist Lu Yung-tung's attempted invasion, and public sympathy was on their side. But having entered the province and overthrown whatever government it had, they never seem to have tried to set up anything in its place. Even during the months of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's stay at Kweilin, his followers and forces do not appear so much as to have tried to put down the bandits and leaderless Kwangsi troops that preyed on the country-side. They flooded the province with worthless paper money and that was all. It is a bitter comment on the boast of a South-west China united under Canton against the tyrannous north.

### HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

News. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong in a market circular issued yesterday state: Our yarn market has kept very unsettled owing to the increasingly embarrassing and acute political situation in China, which is so adversely affecting the entire trade.

During the early part of the interval a moderate business passed in 10s and 12s yarn of well-known marks, while the sudden decline in rupee exchange caused prices to advance \$2 to \$4 per bale and the foreign holders, realizing these most uncertain conditions, seem anxious to part their stock at current rates, which has resulted in sales of 8,500 bales.

Under the present abnormal circumstances it is most difficult to form any definite idea even of the very near future of our market which remains quiet but steady at the close.

Unsold stocks 10,000 bales. Bargain 11,000 bales. Arrivals, 4,000 bales.

Shanghai.—With constantly fluctuating prices business in local Mills, is reported to be on a fairly large scale, while there is very little doing in Indian Yarn.

Raw Cotton.—There is no stock of Bengal while 200 bales of Chinese have changed hands at \$42 per picul.

Quotations.—Bengal \$32 to \$34 per picul; Chinese \$35 to \$43 per picul.

### BRITISH TRADERS' APATHY.

"TOO PROUD TO ADVERTISE"

In the course of a report on present economic and financial conditions in Turkey, Captain C. H. Courthope-Munroe, Commercial Secretary to the British High Commission at Constantinople, contrasts the apathy of British traders with the pushful methods of their rivals, who are not too proud to advertise. Here remarks that owing to the general stagnation and risks of commerce in Turkey, the British trader, except in certain well-established lines, seems to be taking less and less interest, and he notes especially the slight interest displayed by English firms in advertising their goods. This lack of systematic advertising by British firms, even those having a regular and well-established trade in Constantinople, is, he says, remarkable. Some of the well-known firms do not advertise either in the local Press, or by posters, or in the tunnel or tram. Yet certain foreign lines have been introduced into this market and have developed enormously by systematic and persistent advertising.

"There seems, however, to be a general impression among high-class British firms that their goods sell themselves, and they imply that they are too proud to advertise. In an Oriental market this impression is certainly erroneous. The present unfortunate state of British trade with Turkey is made clearer in the Constantinople Customs returns, which show that whereas before the war England's share of the import trade was close on 40 per cent., the percentage for 1919-20 was reduced to 29 per cent., and during 1921 has steadily declined to 21 per cent. In August last the American imports into Turkey cleared at the Customs House exceeded the British imports, and Great Britain took for the first time for many years second place.

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The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.		
Peking	Soochow	Canton
Tientsin	Chinkiang	Whampoa
Fooshan	Nanking	Kowloon
Chinwangtao	Wuhu	Lappa
Taka	Kowling	Shamsui
Anking	Hankow	Kongmoon
Manchurian	Yochow	Wanchow
Trade Cities	Shanghai	K'Chauwan
Newchwang	Ichang	Pakhoi
Dairen	Chungking	Holchow
Port Arthur	Hangchow	Lungchow
Chaochow	Ningpo	Mengtze
Weihaiwei	Wenchow	Hokow
Tientsin	Santow	Shamsui
Mukden	Foohow	Kungyuan
Shanghai	Kin	Changchun
Harbin	Amoy	Hunchun
Swatow	Lungtow	
Lungchingchow		

JAPAN & FORMOSA.		
Tokyo	Osaka	Kobe
Yokohama	Moji	Yokohama
Hyogo	Nagasaki	Takew
Kobe	Hatodate	Asping
Shimonoseki	Tamari	

EASTERN SIBERIA.		
Vladivostok	Nikolsk	

CHOSON (KOREA).		
Seoul	Wonsan	Mokpo
Changdo	Pusan	Chinnampo
Kusan	Pingyang	Songhae

### HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MALACCA.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.		
Hanoi	Quinhon	Tourane
Haiphong	Annam	Saigon
Tonkin	Hue	Camboja

PHILIPPINES.		
Manila	Iloilo	Cebu

BORNEO.		
Sarawak	Brunei	Labuan
British North Borneo		

MALAY STATES.		
Perak	Selangor	Pahang
Negeri Sembilan	Malacca	Kedah
Kelantan	Tringganu	Perlis

SIAM & SINGAPORE.		
Singapore	Penang	Malacca
Singapore	Malacca	Penang

NETHERLANDS INDIA.		
Belavia	Batavia	Pandang
Batavia	Batavia	Batavia

East Coast of Sumatra.		
Batavia	Batavia	Batavia
Batavia	Batavia	Batavia

CHINA AND JAPAN.  
OFFICERS OF COLT & RIVER STEAMERS.



# THE SITUATION AT MACAO. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The latest Official Gazette of Macao contains a list of 40 labour unions which have been dissolved in accordance with the Government notification made on May 30th.

A notification by the Military commander offers a reward of \$200 for information which shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who attempts to intimidate or induce peaceful residents to leave the Colony or impede workmen or traders in the free exercise of their lawful avocations.

The Food Commission announces that eggs, vegetables, bananas and oranges are procurable. Potatoes are sold at 12 cents a pound.

An announcement is also made respecting the S. Domingos public market. No orders in advance are taken unless it be from the military units, hospitals and charitable institutions.

## STEAMER AGROUND ON THE PARACELS.

### NO REPLY TO OFFERS OF HELP.

The master of the Pacific Mail steamer, *Jaurez*, on arriving here from Penang, reported that a vessel is aground on Robert Island, in the Paracels. When the ship was sighted the Captain of the *Jaurez* steered as near as he could, having regard to the dangerous waters, and signalled to offer assistance. Attempts were made, for three hours, to get into communication by wireless but without success. The stranded vessel had not been deserted as the boats were out and cargo was apparently being got ashore by boat. The master of the *Jaurez* came to the conclusion that the vessel did not want any help in regard to salvage and continued his voyage. He could not get near enough to make out the vessel but she appeared to be of four or five thousand tons, with yellow funnels with black tops. The T.K.K., however, say that it cannot be one of their boats.

## DANGEROUS CHARACTERS. HEAVY SENTENCES FOR ARMED MEN.

As the result of a police raid on a tea-house at No. 42, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, carried out under the direction of Detective Sergeant Dörfling and a party of Chinese detectives, two men were recently arrested in possession of a fully loaded revolver and a dagger.

Both men are believed to be bad characters and at the time of their arrest it is stated that they were making arrangements for an armed robbery to be carried out that night. They are both newcomers to the Colony, the man with the revolver having been in the Colony one month, whilst the man with the dagger arrived about a fortnight ago.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, they both pleaded guilty to unlawful possession. Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, appeared to prosecute and asked that the men be dealt with summarily. Mr. Lindell sentenced the man in possession of the revolver to twelve months and the man in possession of the dagger to nine months imprisonment.

## THE YAUMATI CHINESE CONSTABLES. ALLEGATIONS OF NEGLIGENCE.

Asked by Mr. Lindell as to why he appeared in a gambling case at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said he was present to watch the evidence as suspicious were entertained that the police were not doing their work. Information had been received by the Police that a large gambling school was being carried on in Yaumati and the Yaumati Chinese Police had not done what they should have done in the matter.

In the case before the Court two women and 16 men were charged with playing *fantan* in a match on the foreshore. Of the number charged, two women and three of the men failed to appear in answer to the charge.

Sub-Inspector Shannon said that one of the women was the keeper of the shed and was fined only last week for a similar offence. She had been released on \$250 bail; the others were released on \$50 bail. Mr. Lindell ordered the bail of the absentees to be estreated and gave instructions for a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the principal woman in the case.

Mr. King pointed out that it was a very big school, and over 100 people escaped when the raid was made. On the gambling table the sum of \$54.70 was found. The defendants were fined \$2 each and the money seized by the police was confiscated.

# "SOMETHING UP HIS SLEEVE."

## HOW A SNATCHER WAS CAUGHT

It is surprising what little things arouse one's suspicions. In this case a Chinese plain-clothes man noticed that when he passed a compatriot sitting on the pavement that the man buried his face in his hands and furtively looked out the corner of his eye after the detective had passed. The looking stopped and the man jumped to his feet and attempted to run away. He was caught and searched. Strapped to the man's arm was found \$27 in notes, whilst the turning out of his pockets revealed a gold mounted fountain pen, a silver watch, a number of pawn tickets and a pair of sun glasses in a silver case. The detective took his man to No. 2 Police Station where further investigations showed that the pawn tickets were made out in different names.

Yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy the man was charged with unlawful possession and with giving false information to the Police. A previous conviction of one month for stealing was proved against him. On the first charge of unlawful possession a sentence of three months imprisonment was ordered. On the charge of giving false information to the Police a fine of \$30 with the alternative of four weeks imprisonment was ordered. The Magistrate (Mr. Lindell) also ordered the \$27 to be confiscated.

## A SEPOY'S ACCUSATION. HAWKER CHARGED WITH SNATCHING.

A hawker strongly protested, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, that he was innocent of a charge preferred against him of snatching the sum of \$35 in notes from the pocket of a sepoy of the 102nd K. E. Grenadiers.

The man told Mr. Hamilton that the sepoy and an Indian watchman came to a shop near the Central Market and accused him of stealing the money and made a pretence of searching him. The watchman, according to the defendant's story, then said he would get him out of the difficulty if he would pay him \$1.

Mr. Webster, appearing for the defendant, pressed the watchman for an answer to this accusation. The watchman replied: That is not true; if I had \$35 there would be no need for me to ask for a dollar.

The evidence of the private was that the defendant picked his pocket near the Central Market. He chased the man who ran into the arms of the watchman. The case was remanded to enable evidence to be secured by the Police from the shop where the defendant was when the watchman accused him of the theft.

## INDIAN CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE. ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY AND ASSAULT ON A POLICE SERGEANT.

Charges of neglect and violation of duty and of assaulting an Indian Police Sergeant have been preferred against an Indian Constable. He is alleged to have neglected his duty whilst on beat on the Kowloon City Road. It appears that as the result of a telephone message on the night of the 31st ult. an Indian Police Sergeant was sent out to investigate the matter. On meeting the defendant he asked where he had been and why he had left his beat. The constable resented the accusation and is alleged to have assaulted the Sergeant.

The constable was first brought before Mr. Lindell on the 9th inst. when a formal remand was granted and bail was fixed at \$250. Yesterday afternoon, on the application of Mr. Longinotto, the bail was reduced to \$150 and the case was again remanded.

## MISAPPROPRIATION OF STORES. MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. PROSECUTE GODOWN KEEPER.

Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co., at the Magistracy, yesterday, charged a godown keeper in their employ with the misappropriation of 100 cases of soap. Mr. F. G. Vaux, solicitor, appeared for the Company and said that he had been instructed not to ask for a heavy sentence. This was due, he said, to the intervention of the defendant's father who had pleaded for leniency on behalf of his erring son. The circumstances surrounding the sale of the goods led the defendant to commit the crime of misappropriation.

The Police stated that, in connection with the delivery of 2,400 cases out of the godown, no receipt was given to the defendant, who was thus enabled to make out that 2,500 cases had been delivered instead of 2,400. The defendant pleaded guilty and Mr. Hamilton imposed a fine of \$250 with the alternative of three months imprisonment.

## SPORT.

### LAWN TENNIS.

#### "B" Division.

##### UNIVERSITY v. M.B.K.

This match was played off on June 10th at the University Pavilion ground, Pokfulam, the home team winning by 30 to 49 games. Scores:—

Yue and Soo beat Suguira and Ohta, 6-5; lost to Miyashima and Yamaguchi, 3-6; beat Kogiyashi and Doi, 8-3.

Samy and Sopher beat Kobayashi and Doi, 9-2; lost to Miyashima and Yamaguchi, 5-6; lost to Suguira and Ohta, 3-8. Au and Tam lost to Miyashima and Yamaguchi, 2-9; lost to Suguira and Ohta, 4-7; beat Kobayashi and Doi, 8-3.

#### Q.C. v. C.C.C.

Played on Queen's College ground and won by the home team by 83 games to 16. Scores:—

S. A. R. Ismail and Y. Wahab beat Andrew and Edgar, 11-0; beat Marsh and Major, 11-0; beat Hamid and Abbas, 7-4. Chan So and Leung beat Andrew and Edgar, 11-0; beat Marsh and Major, 10-1; lost to Hamid and Abbas, 5-6.

Current and Ip Kau beat Andrew and Edgar, 11-0; beat Marsh and Major, 11-0; beat Hamid and Abbas, 6-5.

#### TENNIS LEAGUE TABLE.

##### "A" Division.

In the "A" Division, the I.R.C. still head the league undefeated, and the destination of the shield will be settled if they can beat the C.R.C. on Saturday. The postponed match, U.S.R.C. v. Hongkong Club, will also be a very interesting fixture when it takes place. Club de Recreo are experiencing trouble in raising a team on account of the trouble in Macao, and they will find difficulty in completing their fixture list.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
I.R.C.	5	5	0	5
C.R.C.	5	4	1	4
U.S.R.C.	5	4	1	4
K.C.C.	5	2	3	2
H.K.C.C.	4	2	2	2
M.B.K.	5	1	4	1
Club de Recreo	3	0	3	0
C.S.C.C.	4	0	4	0

##### "B" Division.

Queen's College and C.R.C. still lead with the same number of points. As the students scored a very pronounced victory over Craigengower (53-10), they will start favourites, when they meet the I.R.C. a fortnight hence and the C.R.C. a week later. Civil Service scored their first win at the expense of the Police, who, by the way, are the only team to have defeated the College boys.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Q.C.	6	5	1	5
C.R.C.	5	4	1	4
I.R.C.	5	4	1	4
K.C.C.	5	3	2	3
M.B.K.	6	3	3	3
University	6	4	2	4
C.C.C.	6	2	4	2
Police	6	1	5	1
C.S.C.C.	6	1	5	1
Club de Recreo	4	0	4	0

## BILLIARDS.

### V.R.C. HANDICAP.

The following are the latest results in the Victoria Recreation Club Handicap billiards.

#### 2ND ROUND.

C. Earnshaw (—200) defeated L. G. Remedios (—125). Final scores: Earnshaw, 250; Remedios, 111. The winner's highest break was 45. P. Yanovich (—300) beat E. Remedios (—150). Final scores: Yanovich, 250; Remedios, 153. The winner's highest break was 26.

#### SEMI-FINAL.

R. A. Luz (—200) defeated R. Earnshaw (—100). Final scores: Luz, 250; Earnshaw, 229. The winner's highest break was 32.

## AMERICAN STOWAWAYS FROM MANILA.

### SEVEN MEN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Seven American seamen named: James Milton, David Ralph, Harvey Howard Smith, Edward Mcgryis, Gus Robert Vetelo, William Morrissey and Edward Sharman, were charged before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, with having stowed away on board the s.s. *President Lincoln* from Manila. All seven defendants pleaded guilty and the first defendant said that there was no work in Manila so they decided to try and get back to the United States. He had previously been on board the s.s. *Diann Dollar*, but had got left behind.

The Magistrate: The result is, that you are now stranded in a place other than American territory. Is there no organisation in Manila for sending distressed seamen home?

The first defendant: No. The Magistrate: Well, you cheated the Company out of the passage money, so you must go to gaol. Fourteen days each.

## SERVANT GIRL'S FATAL FALL.

Yesterday morning a Chinese servant girl whilst cleaning a top floor window at No. 15, Lyndhurst Terrace, overbalanced and fell into the basement below, a distance of 50 feet. The unfortunate girl was picked up in an unconscious state, and she died before the ambulance arrived to take her to hospital. Her left arm and left leg were broken and her skull was fractured.

## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED.

We have received from the Registrar of the University of Hongkong printed accounts and a balance sheet of the University for the period from September 1st to December 31st, 1921:—

Sir William Brunyate, the Vice-Chancellor in a note accompanying the University accounts addressed to His Excellency the Chancellor and to the members of the Finance Committee, Council and Court says:—

In my Budget Note for the period September-December, 1921, I insisted that neither the receipts, nor the expenditure of that period could be usefully separated from those of the preceding academic year, and that only as at 31st December, 1921, could we regard our financial re-organization as completed or arrive at a clear statement of our financial position. My then estimate of the position as at 31st December anticipated a balance on current account of approximately \$71,000 plus some \$47,000 due from the Central Chinese Government or Provincial Governments, the payment of which in the immediate future would seem doubtful. The actual position as disclosed by the accounts not submitted shows a balance of \$87,000, together with a reserve for bad and doubtful debts of \$45,000, the latter exceeding in amount the total of debts the payment of which in due course is in any way in doubt. This position is probably more satisfactory than was at all hoped for a year ago. It means that with the exercise of rigid economy we ought to be able to carry on for a period to be measured in years without actually running into debt. The current balance is, however, entirely due to the fact that a portion of the recent Government grant was not earmarked for investment: it is in no way means that there is any surplus on current working, whether to make good existing and admitted deficiencies, or to provide for the expansion which increasing numbers will render urgently necessary in the near future.

It will be remembered that in the Budget estimates the items "University Examination fees" and "Matriculation and Local Examination fees" were left blank on both sides of the account, on the ground that the recent change in the fees for our local examinations rendered any accurate estimate impossible: it was, however, stated that those examinations would be conducted at a loss. The net cost of University examination is now shown at \$881.73, while there is a loss on Matriculation and Local Examination fees of \$4,050.35. The last mentioned item is rather alarmingly heavy, and is to be attributed to the increased number of candidates and to the excessive cost of stationery. The loss provided for in the 1922 Budget is \$3,500 only, and, as a further increase in the number of candidates is to be expected, it will be necessary to consider how our loss can be minimised. I should be very reluctant to recommend a further increase of fees at the present moment.

Other expenses not provided for in the Budget for the period under review include:—(a) \$7,719 for Hostel Repairs, which, as stated in the Note accompanying last year's accounts, were intended to be charged against last year and the carrying forward of which increased the nominal surplus as at 31st August; (b) \$2,442 for Surveying, Chemical, and Physical Equipment, met out of additional grants from the Finance Committee; (c) \$2,137 for additional offices for the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, met in the same way; (d) \$1,738 additional expenses of the Vice-Chancellor's more extended tour in the North, and \$552 in connection with our representation at the University Congress in London; and (e) \$209 for the purchase of furniture, being for the most part the desks necessary for the increased number of candidates in the Local Examinations.

As the estimated surplus for the period under review was \$10,007 only, the additional expenses above enumerated could not have been met unless our receipts had also exceeded our estimate. The principal items in excess are \$3,857 under the heading "Interest," due in part to favourable investment, in part to gain on exchange on our sterling investments and in part to under-estimation: \$3,600 on tuition fees, due to the number of students entering for the bye-term September to December exceeding our very conservative estimate: \$422 on Hostel profits; and \$1,906 profit on book-store. The item last mentioned is due not to raising the prices at which books have been sold but to good fortune in being able to dispose of a certain amount of stock which had been written off as obsolete.

Allowing for the special credits above mentioned, our estimates of expenditure under different abstracts have been in no case exceeded, save for a sum of \$305 on wiring and maintenance. The net result is an excess of income over expenditure of \$2,677.43, which, added to the surplus of \$84,400.83 as at August 31st, gives the total of \$87,068.26 above mentioned.

## A FEW SPECIAL VALUES IN MEN'S WEAR.

A HEAVY BROWN "BOOT" SUITABLE FOR SHOOTING OR WALKING	15.00	PAIR.
SMART ENGLISH WALKING SHOES IN VARIOUS SHAPES, BLACK OR BROWN	17.50	PAIR.
AERTEX UNDERWEAR ALL SIZES, VEST OR DRAWERS	3.25	A GARNET.
B. V. D. UNDERWEAR, ALL SIZES, VEST OR DRAWERS	1.75	A GARNET.
BLACK OR COLOURED CASHMERE SOCKS, ALL SIZES	1.50	PAIR.
A FINE QUALITY AERTEX DAY-SHIRT	6.00	
TENNIS SHIRT	6.50	
SMART STRIPED TUNIC SHIRTS, ALL SIZES	3.50	
ZAMBRENE DOUBLE TRIPLE PROOF RAINCOATS, ALL SIZES	45.00	
FOX'S UMBRELLAS, WITH A FINE QUALITY UNION COVER, NATURAL STICKS	8.50	

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

# DICK'S

PATENT.

## UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC  
SOLE AGENTS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Tel. 1741. HONGKONG.

# DANCING

IS THE —

CONDIMENT WHICH MAKES  
LIFE APPETISING.

DANCE TO

## COLUMBIA RECORDS.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

## ANDERSON'S

# Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST RECEIVED.

## SMART MILLINERY

FOR

## LADIES and CHILDREN

ALSO

## GOWNS FROM PARIS.

COTTON VOILES IN A BEAUTIFUL  
RANGE OF COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

## WICKERT'S White Footwear.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, July 29th, 1922. Draft programmes and entry forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Canoway Bay Stables.  
Entries close Tuesday, June 27th. [1125]

## THE SHELL TRANSPORT &amp; TRADING CO., LTD.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from London, THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD. have decided a dividend at the rate of 3/6 per share payable on Ordinary Shares on July 5th against Coupon No. 34.  
For THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.S.) LTD.  
(Sd.) N. L. WATSON.  
[1134]

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.  
The Steamship "BENLOMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rest.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd July, or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1922. [1123]

## HONGKONG ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.

THOSE interested in the formation of a St. David's Society in Hongkong are kindly requested to note that it is proposed to hold a Meeting to discuss the preliminary details in Messrs. HARRY WICKING & CO.'S Offices, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, at 5.30 P.M. on the 27th JUNE. Ladies are invited to attend. [1121]



## NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, the Supply of Water to a portion of the RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS West of Eastern Street will be controlled by bringing the RIDER MAINS into operation and that Water will be turned on to each RIDER MAIN daily at the Hour of Supply to any Particular Property may be obtained on application at the Office of the Water Authority, or Secretary for Chinese Affairs, or at the Tung Wah Hospital.  
T. L. PERKINS,  
Water Authority.  
Public Works Department,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1922. [1150]

## BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENTSIN.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications from thoroughly qualified Engineers for the post of ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Previous practical experience in the running of a Water Works is absolutely essential. Preference will be given to candidates who have had a mechanical training. The commencing salary offered is £1,300 per annum, and a three years' agreement will be given to the successful applicant.  
Applications should state age, nationality, and be accompanied with copies of testimonials, and be forwarded to the undersigned in time to arrive in Tientsin not later than July 31st, 1922.  
By Order,  
J. R. LYNES,  
Secretary.  
Council Room,  
Tientsin, June 3rd, 1922. [1111]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS have received instructions from the Executor of the late Sir ELIAS KADOORIS deceased to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m. Sumner to Reserve, the following valuable real estate, properties in five lots.  
Lot 1.—Rural Building Lot No. 192 a building site at Repulse Bay.  
Lot 2.—Subsection 2 of Section B of Island Lot No. 1216 and No. 11, Babington Path situate thereon.  
Lot 3.—Subsection 3 of Section B of Island Lot No. 1216 and No. 13, Babington Path situate thereon.  
Lot 4.—The Remaining Portion of Section B of Island Lot No. 1216 and No. 46 Robinson Road situate thereon.  
Lot 5.—Island Lot No. 2133 and No. 11, Broadwood Road situate thereon.  
Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from—  
Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & BARSTON,  
No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Executor,  
or from  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1922. [1091]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

## THE S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 13th June, 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rest.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 15th June, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1922. [1103]

## S.S. "ARMAND BEBIC"

SERVICES CONTRACTS DES  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rest and landing charges.  
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
A. JOHARD,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1922. [1117]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE  
Scheepvaart-Maatschappij  
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN  
(HOLLAND-INDIA ASIA LINE).

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOA, LISBON AND MANILA.

## THE Steamer "OLDEKERK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 15th June, 1922, will be subject to rest.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th June, 1922, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVIA-CHINA-ASIA LIJN, General Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1922. [1115]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S.S. "JOHN SANDERSON"

## FROM BOMBAY

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, and stored there at their risk. Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 11 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rest.  
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th inst. or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 9th, 1922. [1118]

## NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from APRIL 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely—  
Government Notifications.  
Municipal Notifications.  
Official Notifications.  
Legal Notices.  
Company Notifications.  
Association, Club and Society Notices.  
This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes ABCQV, RF, RU, RW, SO.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CARS. Expensive but Reliable. 1 seven-seater "Cadillac" Limousine. 1 seven-seater "Touring" Peerless. 1 seven-seater "Sedan" Peerless. 1 seven-seater "Cabriolet" SIXMAY DRAST. Apply Box No. 87, c/o The Hongkong Daily Press. [1167]

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED in Mercantile Office. Englishman preferred. Apply stating age and experience to Box 88, c/o Daily Press Office. [1168]

WANTED.—A Godown or a Detached Portion of it. East or West point opposite Sea, on a two to three years' lease. S.R. c/o Daily Press Office. [1165]

RUSSIA HAS A FUTURE.—Therefore be Ready. An Ex-Serviceman out of work will teach Russian or French at moderate fees. Please Reply Box S.Q. c/o Daily Press Office. [1163]

TO LET.—175, Peak, fully furnished, from 1st July for nine months, moderate terms, or will sell. Phone 2740 for appointment to view and particulars. [1164]

OFFICES WANTED.—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L. c/o Daily Press Office. [1166]

TO LET.—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings—Apply HARRY WICKING & Co.

TO LET.  
NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in Wanchai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to COMPTON DEPARTMENT of Banque de L'Indo-Chine. [1088]

TO LET.  
From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Verandahs to rear, rooms, FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

## FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.  
Further details apply! [88]  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co

## TO LET.

NOS. 30 AND 37 WYNDHAM STREET. TWO STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSES. Each containing 4 Big Rooms with Bathrooms, Kitchens and Servants' Quarters. Suitable for Offices or Private residences. Rent reasonable.  
Apply to—  
COMPTON DEPARTMENT,  
Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. [1107]

FOR SALE.  
ABSOLUTELY NEW

(1) Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 225 per minute.  
(2) Two 30 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 K.W. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.  
(3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.  
Apply to Bolinders  
c/o Daily Press Office  
940.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of 1921), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

## THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Hartridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacles to a nicety.—ADVT. [102]

## INTIMATION

## JUST RECEIVED.

## H. D. FOSS &amp; CO.'S

## HIGH CLASS AMERICAN

## CHOCOLATES.

"As you like it,"

"Quality Folks,"

"IDEAL,"

"TRU VALUE."

All in excellent condition.

## SOLE AGENTS—

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

## BIRTHS.

CROSTHWAITE.—At Shanghai, on June 2nd to Mr. and Mrs. T. CROSTHWAITE, a son.

WHITTALL.—At Shanghai, on June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. WHITTALL, a daughter.

## DEATH.

PIERCY.—At Shanghai, on June 3rd, ARCHIBALD EDWIN PIERCY, second son of George Piercy, Esq., of Manchester and Worcester, aged 44 years.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Rd., C. LONDON Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13th, 1922.

## ABOLITION OF THE TUCHUNATE.

Dr. SUN YAT SEN is not alone in insisting that the disbandment of superfluous troops is essential to peace and good government in China. General LI YUAN HUNG, who has now actually arrived in Peking to take office as President of the Republic, appears to have made it a condition of his acceptance of the office that there must be "sweeping reforms" in the Chinese army, that superfluous troops must be disbanded and that there must be an absolute abolition of the Tsuchunate system. General Li has insisted on this, we are told, as being "the key to the thorough reorganization of China's national finances." It is a great deal more than that. It is the key to the preservation of public peace and order in China. We do not know what guarantees General Li YUAN HUNG has obtained that these things shall forthwith come to pass. Of their desirability there is now very general agreement throughout the country. Even Tsuchuns, we are told, have brought themselves to recognise it; but the question is: How many of them have

done so? How many of them are prepared to surrender their privileges? One of the most astonishing reports in this connection is that KANG YU WKI, the reformer who won such ascendancy over the Emperor KUANGSU in the latter days of the Monarchy, and has since been living more or less the life of a recluse, has come out of his shell to combat this demobilisation proposal and to urge that only by force of arms will it be possible to secure unification, which seems blatant nonsense. Chinese newspapers which are constantly advocating the disbandment of superfluous troops profess to see some sinister motive in this unexpected intervention of KANG YU WKI. One suggestion is that he means to be in the running for the Presidency when the new Constitution is promulgated; but if the "people's will" is to determine the policy of future governments in China, an opponent of the reduction of the military forces in the country is never likely to become the Chief Executive. It has been recently calculated that military expenditures absorb more than seventy per cent. of the revenues of the country. And what does China get for it? "Nothing is more detestable in the eyes of the people," says one of the leading Chinese papers of Peking, "than the troops with which this country is afflicted. Their principal occupation seems to be rapine and pillage." They are maintained for the support of the power and influence of bandit Tsuchuns—not for the purpose of national defence and the preservation of peace which should be the business of an army which a nation pays. "Unless the soldiers of the country are taught to understand that they are serving the Government and to have a right conception of their duty to the State," says another Chinese paper, "they will for ever remain a curse to the nation." There is one exception apparently to the present general rule in China, if we can believe one of the vernacular papers of Canton, for it declares that "wherever the Constitutional armies go they are welcome by the people." This, of course, is in allusion to their advance in South Kiangsi. An impartial observer who saw a good deal of a considerable part of Dr. SUN YAT SEN'S Army at Shikwan recently and was moved to communicate his impressions to the public through the Hongkong Daily Press did not give us a picture of the people falling on the necks of these intermeddling soldiery and shedding tears of joy and gratitude. It was quite another picture he gave of them, more in keeping with the accounts regarding the Kwangtung forces which have been recently coming from Kwangsi—making it utterly impossible to recognise them as a suitable model for a national army.

The Hongkong Jockey Club announce an extra Gymkhana for July 8th.

The Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., announces a dividend at the rate of 3s. 6d. per share.

On Sunday Revenue Officers boarded the s.s. *Shinger Maru* on arrival from Canton and seized nearly 55,000 dutiable cigarettes and 22 lbs. of tobacco. No arrests were made.

Sir Reginald Arthur Gamble was to embark at Shanghai on the *Empress of Canada*. During his absence Mr. Strickland will carry on his duties as Associate Chief Inspector of the Chinese Government Salt Administration.

Mr. L. C. Parker, Rees offered for sale by auction at the Public Works Department, yesterday, one lot of Crown land on the New Road from Gap Road to Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap, having an area of 22,870 square feet. The upset price was \$4,300 and the only bidder was a Chinese lady and Mr. John Morner, architect, on behalf of a client. The lot was eventually knocked down to Mr. Morner for \$3,000.

Mr. N. W. Hickling, of Shanghai, had a nasty accident a week ago when playing polo. He was turning a strike the ball when the pony fell, throwing Mr. Hickling on his face and rolling over him. Dr. Billingham was fortunately present, an ambulance was got and Mr. Hickling taken to his house, suffering from concussion. Fortunately an examination established that Mr. Hickling is not seriously injured.

More than 100 members of the old Parliament, the *N. C. Daily News* says, have left for the north, during the past few days, as a result of the announcement that Parliament would be reconvened and that Hsu Shih-chang had left Peking. An urgent meeting of Parliament will be held in Tientsin during the next few days.

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The Hongkong Jockey Club announce an extra Gymkhana for July 8th.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## DISASTROUS STORM IN NEW YORK.

LAUNCHED FROM A CLOUDLESS SKY.

New York, June 11th.

It is estimated that at least fifty people were killed in the storm which was suddenly launched from a cloudless sky on Sunday, when the populace were seeking relief from the heat, outside the city.

## PLEASURE-SEEKERS' SUDDEN DEATH.

Fishing parties in boats were overwhelmed and many were drowned.

Five holiday-makers were killed in the amusement park at Bronx, where the wind tore away the upper part of a Ferris-wheel, and tossed it, with its load of merry-makers, into long Island Sound.

## BRITISH COAL FOR GERMANY VOLUME OF TRADE INCREASING.

London, June 11th.

German mine-owners are complaining of the large quantities of British coal which are being imported into Germany.

Exports last week from Scottish ports were unprecedentedly large, the orders coming mostly from the gasworks and the state railways, but the industrial concerns are also buying considerably. It is reported that British coal is selling in Hamburg cheaper than Upper Silesian coal.

## GERMAN REPARATIONS. WAR DEBTS.

PREPARING THE BRITISH PUBLIC FOR A SACRIFICE.

London, June 11th.

The effect of the Bankers' Report, it is held, will throw back the whole question of reparation upon a general settlement of international war indebtedness in Europe, and the disposition of English papers to educate the public up to the idea that Great Britain should wipe off the debt owing to her, quite apart from the British liability to the United States.

Indeed, it is insisted, that British pragmatism requires that we pay America, and the Treasury already has \$25,000,000 in hand, to pay the amount due on October 1st.

## SUGGESTED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Paris, June 11th.

The authoritativeness of the views usually voiced by *Le Temps* adds interest to a contention, in last night's issue, to the effect that a reduction of the German debt inevitably implies a reduction in the debt to the United States.

The suggestion is made that the Reparations Commission should appoint an international committee of enquiry, comprising allies and neutrals, who would visit Germany, and thoroughly probe the extent of German resources.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## THE ADJUSTMENT OF ALLIED FINANCES.

London, June 11th.

The Bankers' Committee lays down the following conditions: in reference to a loan to Germany, Germany must clearly show a desire to fulfil obligations. The present uncertainty with regard to reparation obligations must disappear and must be replaced by essential certainty. The re-establishment of Germany's credit must be followed by the adjustment of Allied finances. The question of inter-allied debts should be discussed for adjustment in connection with reparation obligations; because they are a factor in a general agreement among the Allies, which is one of the essential conditions of a loan to Germany.

## BULGARIAN REPLY TO COMMISSION.

Sofia, June 11th.

The Government has replied to the Reparations Commission Note objecting to the constitution of the proposed convention as a condition of postponement and agreement of payments, but subsequently agrees to this, and undertakes to balance the Budget to meet certain liabilities to the Allies. The reply concludes by asking for the postponement of reparations for three years.

## THE FRENCH DERBY. STERN RIDES THE WINNER.

Paris, June 11th.

The French Derby resulted: *Bonus* (Stear), 1; *Kafala* (Donoghue), 2; *Algerin* (O'Neill), 3. Fifteen ran. Short head; two lengths.

## THE HAGUE CONFERENCE. BRITAIN AND FRANCE DISAGREE.

London, June 11th.

A divergence of views between Britain and France in regard to The Hague conference is revealed in the British reply to M. Poincaré's memorandum on the 3rd inst. The reply strongly opposes any preliminary discussion of principle on the ground that it would create an opportunity for Bolshevik propaganda, and also opposes the French suggestion that the Russian memorandum of May 11th should be withdrawn before the conference, because the memorandum was superseded by decisions at the plenary session.

The French contention that foreign claimants are entitled to demand the return of private property is not acceptable, because every State is entitled compulsorily to acquire private property on payment of just and real compensation.

The French contention that a non-Russian commission must first agree to a complete plan for the restoration of Russia is also inacceptable because it presumes the right to dictate to Russia on a thousand matters absolutely subject to Russia's own control as a sovereign State.

The Russian memorandum, while unsatisfactory in many respects, was regarded by Britain and Italy as constituting a sufficient basis for the continuation of discussions. The memorandum reiterates that the Soviet Government must acknowledge obligations in respect of debts to States and foreign nationals, and contends that property must be restored to the ex-proprietors, who must specially be guaranteed against intolerable conditions necessitating abandonment.

## BRITAIN'S ISLAMIC POLICY. ANTAGONISTIC INDIAN MEETING.

Lucknow, June 11th.

A big Khilafat meeting presided over by the pandit Moti Lal Nohru, ex-President of the Congress, who was released from gaol on June 6th, protested against Mr. Chamberlain's recent statement in the House of Commons with regard to the alleged Turkish atrocities, as based on "Britain's anti-Islamic policy." The meeting declared that the proposed enquiry will not satisfy India unless the Commission includes representatives of the Indian Khilafat Committee and the Moslem Independent States. It also demanded the publication of the International Commission's report with regard to "Greek atrocities in Smyrna."

## GREEKS BOMBARD TURKISH PORT. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11th.

An American destroyer at present at the Black Sea port of Samsun reports that a recent Greek bombardment of the port caused about ninety casualties amongst the population and set fire to the Standard Oil Company's depot and part of the town. The munition depots three miles inland were not touched.

## ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SOVIET.

## OPENING OF BIG TRIAL.

Frankfurt, June 11th.

The great trial of Russian Social Revolutionaries for alleged conspiracy against the Soviet has opened at Moscow. There were 2,000 present in Court, including most of the Soviet Commissars. The foreign defending counsel included M. Vandervelde, Herr Rosenfeld and Herr Liebknecht.

The proceedings resolved themselves into a wrangle between the representatives of the Social Revolutionaries and the Communists. This is the first time within four years that there has been such a public discussion.

## WAGE REDUCTION IN BRITAIN.

## TEXTILE UNIONS ACCEPT NEW AGREEMENT.

London, June 11th.

The Executives of the National Association of Textile Trade Unions, representing a quarter of a million workers, have unanimously decided to accept the new twelve-month wage agreement recommended by the Industrial Council, providing for a reduction in wages of three shillings weekly for men and 1s. 10d. for women and youths.

## THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

## FREE STATE LEADER'S DECLARATION.

London, June 11th.

Interviewed at Dublin, Mr. Collins said, that whilst he would strain every nerve to avoid a clash between British and Irish troops on the North Eastern border, it did not follow that his Government had not a very definite policy to enforce as a last resource against demoniacal barbarism aiming at extermination of their people in six counties.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.

## ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

Pretoria, June 11th.

Five prominent Nationalist leaders have been arrested for high treason. They include: the Secretary of the Transvaal Nationalist Party, the editor of the newspaper *Ons Vaderland* and General Pienaar.

## KARACHI PORT TRUST'S LOAN.

Karachi, June 11th.

The Port Trust proposes to raise a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees in England at 6 per cent.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## CHINA'S FINANCES.

MINISTER'S NEW REVENUE SCHEME.

SHANGHAI, June 11th.

Writing on June 10th, Reuter's Peking correspondent says Tung Kang, Finance Minister, interviewed, stated that he hoped and expected to obtain from the Provinces the revenues rightly belonging to the Central Government and to consolidate in one fund all foreign loans, using for this purpose a portion of the forthcoming Customs increase due, firstly, by creating an effective five per cent. duty and, secondly, by an additional 2½ per cent., ultimately reaching 12½ per cent., in connection with which the likin taxes would be abolished in accordance with the Washington resolutions. The last 5 per cent. would yield approximately 50 million taels, whereas the Government was receiving 40 million from likin, although the actual likin collections amounted to 200 millions. Thus the Government would benefit to the extent of ten millions, the people saving the 150 millions at present absorbed by Provincial officials and collectors.

## THE NEW JAPANESE PREMIERSHIP.

ADMIRAL KATO'S DUAL POST.

Tokyo, June 11th.

Admiral Kato, the new Premier, is proceeding to the Palace at eleven o'clock.

The Cabinet, it is unofficially understood will include:

Baron Uchida (Foreign Minister).

Viscount Yamaguchi (Minister of War) who are retaining their posts with Admiral Kato as both Minister of Navy and Premier. It is confidently predicted that Mr. Ootake Ichiku will be Minister of Finance.

The following further appointments are announced:

Minister of Home Affairs.—Rintaro Muro.

Minister of Justice.—Keijiro Okano.

Minister of Education.—Eikichi Kamada.

Minister of Communications.—Viscount Toshida Maeda.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.—Kentarō Arai.

Minister of Railways.—Count Enkichi Ōki.

The formal installation expected at 2.30 this afternoon at the Palace.

## JAPANESE ASSASSIN SENTENCED.

Tokyo, June 11th.

Nakano, the assassin of ex-Premier Hara has been sentenced to imprisonment for an indefinite period. Hashimoto, his accomplice, was found not guilty.

## VLADIVOSTOK POLITICS.

## MURKULOV GOVERNMENT RETAINS AUTHORITY PENDING ELECTION.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 11th.

General Dietrichs (President), recognises the Murkulov Government, which will be in temporary authority until the elections, a fortnight hence.

The national assembly has been dissolved. General Dietrichs has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

## ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB.

## PRINCE OF WALES TO BE CAPTAIN.

The business meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was held at St. Andrew's on May 2nd. Mr. R. T. Boothby, the Captain, presiding. It was announced that the Prince of Wales has been pleased to signify his intention of captaining the club for the coming year. It is expected that he will play himself in to office, in the usual manner, at the autumn meeting of the club on September 27th.

The club passed a resolution that the Rules of Golf Committee, if they deem it expedient, should co-opt on their committee members from all, or any, of the British Dominions.

Mr. Bonas stated that the Championship Committee had fixed the scratch scores of between five and six hundred clubs, out of a total of about two thousand clubs.

## SCOTTISH SPORT.

## CELTIC THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, May 2nd.

Celtic won the Scottish League Championship on the last and after a very keen struggle. The competition for some months, so far as the Championship was concerned, had practically resolved itself into a duel between the two Glasgow clubs, Celtic and Rangers, and so close had been the struggle that the issue actually rested upon their closing games. Each club was engaged on opponents' ground, Celtic facing Morton at Greenock and Rangers visiting Clyde at Shawpark, and singular to say, both games were drawn. As a consequence, Celtic, who had a lead of one point, retained that advantage and carried off the Flag. The merit of Celtic's achievement cannot be gainsaid, and their ultimate success in what was throughout an uphill fight, revealed those qualities of grit, skill, and enthusiasm that have invariably characterised Celtic elvers of the past. The two clubs who scored successes against the Champions were Hibernians, by 2, and Kilmarnock, by 4-3. In the League, as in practically all other competitions, the Celtic have established, pronounced superiority even over Rangers. In the 32 years of the League Celtic have won the Flag 10 times, and they established a record by winning six successive championships. Celtic's points total by which they won on the present occasion, bears unfavourable comparison with some of their previous championship figures, but it is doubtful if any of their successes of the past was more meritorious. The newly instituted system of relegation and promotion made the League competition more strenuous, and in winning under such conditions Celtic scored a worthy victory.

It was probably a matter of regret to many that Rangers, by failing to defeat Clyde, made a deciding match for the championship unnecessary, but the competition was sufficiently trying without that added exertion. Rangers in the closing weeks had evidently lost the sparkle and brilliancy that characterised their play for the major part of the season, and when it is remembered how considerable a share they had in the international games it will be conceded that they fought a good fight, worthy of the traditions of the club.

The struggle at the foot of the League occasioned as much interest as the fight for the top place, and the outcome was that Heart of Mid-Lothian reached safety by defeating Aberdeen. Dumbarton just failed in their effort to outpace the Edinburgh club, a draw with Falkirk relegating them to the junior division. On the season's engagements, therefore, the three clubs that fall down to the Second Division are Dumbarton, Queen's Park, and Clydebank.

Hills, 0; Clydebank, 0.  
Aberdeen, 0; Hearts, 1.  
Aberdeen, 1; Queen's Park, 1.  
Dundee, 2; Ayr, 0.  
Clyde, 0; Rangers, 0.  
Falkirk, 0; Dumbarton, 0.  
Morton, 1; Celtic, 1.  
Motherwell, 1; Albion Rovers, 1.  
Raith Rovers, 1; Hamilton, 0.  
St. Mirren, 1; Thistle, 2.  
Third Lanark, 2; Kilmarnock, 0.

## FINAL FIGURES IN THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Wn.	Lost.	Dr.	Pts.
Celtic	27	2	13	67
Rangers	28	4	10	61
Raith Rovers	19	10	13	51
Falkirk	10	9	17	49
Dundee	19	12	11	49
Partick Thistle	20	13	11	48
St. Mirren	17	12	14	46
Hibernian	17	13	12	46
Third Lanark	17	13	12	46
Albion Rovers	17	15	10	44
Clyde	16	14	12	44
Morton	16	16	10	42
Motherwell	16	19	7	39
Ayr United	13	17	12	38
Aberdeen	13	20	11	35
Airdrieonians	12	19	11	35
Kilmarnock	12	20	9	35
Hamilton	9	17	16	34
Academicals	11	21	10	33
Hearts	10	23	10	30
Dumbarton	9	23	10	29
Queen's Park	9	23	10	29
Clydebank	6	23	8	20

Two points for a win, one for a draw.

WITH BAT AND BALL.

Though a number of clubs have yet to make a start, cricket is now fairly general. A beginning has been made with the Western Union Championship, and the defeat of Uddington, last year's leaders, and of Poloc, the runners-up, at once invests the tournament with interest.

Batting for Poloc, L. D. Forrest hit 105 not out, the first century of the season. For Edinburgh University, E. R. A. Elgie bowled so effectively against Leith Franklin that he claimed nine wickets for 24 runs.

## WESTERN UNION.

Forquah, 138; Uddington, 106.

Ayr, 183 for 2; Poloc, 150.

Kelburn, 182 for 6; West, 160.

Greenock, 123; Drumpellier, 65.

## CLUB MATCHES.

Glas. Univ., 94; Gartha, 47.

Clydesdale, 104 for 9; Clackmannan Co., 68.

Watsonians, 131; Glas. Academicals, 44 for 5.

Carlton, 177; Brunswick, 103.

Edin. Univ., 163 for 7; Leith, Franklin, 61.

Dumfries, 153 for 9; R.H.S., F.P., 83 for 6.

Argyle United, 117; St. Andrew's Univ., 54.

Dundee Univ. Col., 67; Strathmore, 49.

Hard words were used in the United States Lower House with regard to Mr. Blanton, one of the representatives of Texas. Mr. Garner described him as a "common liar, a cowardly creature, a disgrace to the House, and a humiliation to the State of Texas." Mr. Sumners said, "Blanton is not only an inarticulate, but a common, garden, ordinary liar; likewise a damned liar."

## BISHOPS AND THE FAITH. MODERNIST VIEWS DISCUSSED.

"GAIN FROM INQUIRY."

Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury met on May 2nd at the Church House, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided in the Upper House.

The Bishop of Oxford presented a petition in criticism of and opposition to the petition presented by the English Church Union last February in regard to Modernist teaching. It was urged that the consequences of a judgment passed by the Bishops in favour of the Union would be grave, for it would be interpreted, as limiting the freedom of responsible students to inquire and express their opinions; it would suggest that the Church of England had no room for a type of thought represented at the Cambridge Conference, and would deter many candidates from ordination.

The Bishop of Gloucester then called attention to the subject of Modernist teaching referred to in the grammar of the Lower House and the petition of the E.C.U. He said he could not forget the pledge made at his consecration to be ready with all faithful diligence and strange and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Word. The seriousness of many statements made at the Cambridge Conference was emphasized by the fact that the speakers were ordained men, holding responsible positions as teachers, and bound by the most solemn pledges. Some of them had evidently been rendered uncomfortable, but others betrayed no anxiety and seemed to have no misgivings whatever about their right to put forward these speculations in spite of their solemn obligations and the declaration of assent they had made. He could not wonder at there being very widespread uneasiness among Church people. He presumed that a definite pronouncement by the Bishops on the volume containing the report of the Conference was sought, but he believed they would be ill-advised in making such a pronouncement. In matters of this kind the appeal to authority had largely lost its power. They could not arrest movements of intellectual thought by authority. It would be futile if they made the pronouncement desired, and would certainly serve to advertise very widely the publication.

## CHURCH PEOPLE'S ANXIETY.

Some of the papers in the volume under discussion were of a really high order, of great value, and he had learned much from them. Others contained very dangerous statements, which he could not reconcile with the faith of the Church as based on Holy Scripture. To some statements he could attach no intelligible meaning. But was nothing to be done? Far from it. He thought argument must be met by argument and learning confuted by learning. These men must be shown to be wrong, and that was already being done. That work must take time, but surely they might take courage from the experience of the past. Meanwhile, Church people were very anxious and needed what the Church stood, and they had a right to look to the Bishops for assurance. He believed his resolution was the best means of allaying anxiety.

The resolution contained the following declaration:—

"This House declares its conviction that adhesion to the teaching of the Catholic Church as set forth in the Nicene Creed—and in particular concerning the eternal pre-existence of the Son of God, His true Godhead, and His incarnation—is essential to the life of the Church, and calls attention to the fact that the Church commissions as its ministers those only who have expressed such adhesion.

Further, this House recognizes the pain which arises, from inquiry, at once fearless and reverent, into the meaning and expression of the Faith, and welcomes every aid which the thoughtful student finds in the results of sound historical and literary criticism, and of modern scientific investigation of the problems of human psychology; and it deprecates the mere blunt denunciation of contributions made by earnest men in their endeavour to bring new light to bear upon these difficult and anxious problems. At the same time, it sees a grave and obvious danger in the publication of debatable suggestions as if they were ascertained truths, and emphasizes the need of caution in this whole matter, especially on the part of responsible teachers in the Church."

The Bishop of Norwich, seconding the resolution, said that what really moved him was the knowledge that in recent times simple believers had been troubled. He did not like to feel that humble, faithful followers of the Lord Jesus Christ should think that the foundations of their creed were being disturbed.

## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

The Bishop of London supported the resolution. He said that many accusations had been levelled against the Bishops because they had said nothing and done nothing. Although he and other Bishops had preached sermons denouncing false statements, they had not succeeded in allaying the widespread distress. Misunderstanding of their silence was underlining their power of discipline. He had a very difficult diocese to control, and the arguments about their silence on this matter had been one of his greatest difficulties during the last nine months. He had a good deal to do with young men, and his fear was that if the line taken in some of the statements was upheld it would lead to real scepticism about Christ in the next generation.

The Bishop of Ely urged that it was absolutely necessary for common honesty's sake, that those who believed the Nicene Creed should answer argument by argument. Bishops were not men of leisure, and argumentative and theological treatise of the subject was not the work of Bishops; but they felt bound deliberately to state what in their judgment was the doctrine of the Church.

The Bishop of Exeter said they must lay great stress upon the central articles of their faith.

The Bishop of Oxford thought they could not speak of this series of papers as a manifesto issued by a section of the Church, as if it were going to be a sort of challenge by them to the authorities of the Church. They could only regard it as a series of papers presented to the Conference.

The Bishop of Winchester said that the report of the Cambridge Conference was not a challenge, although it contained a challenge and had been given a challenging effect. He could not help hoping that those who took part in the Cambridge Conference, some of whom were laymen, and to the Nicene Creed as they were, and to be led to consider their own utterances and the effect they had made, and to look at the matter in rather a new spirit. These what had seemed to be so harmful and alarming might be turned to good.

The Bishop of Worcester said that at a time when we were needing fine young men in the Church they should not be unsympathetic to their difficulties.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he had been attacked for the attitude he took up when the petition was presented. He adhered absolutely to what he said in February. If matters were to be made clear and great problems hammered out, it must sometimes be by conference. He had been told how strong the devotional atmosphere was at the Cambridge Conference, and some of the papers were of very great value. They must recognize the gain and good there was in all discussions of this kind even if unwisdom were said. He was all for there being proper discussions properly conducted in all questions of this kind, but they must be properly conducted. Many of these men had contributed to a right understanding of the Gospel message, and the new light thrown on theological questions had helped him. He was certain they would be wrong if they said these were men whom they did not want in the Church of England. Only they must warn them as to the manner of putting forward their suggestions and conclusions as if they were ascertained truths.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

## "A GREAT RISK."

## SIR W. ROBERTSON ON ARMY REDUCTIONS.

At the annual banquet of the Wine and Spirit Trades' Benevolent Society, held on May 2nd at the Connaught Rooms, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Forces," said it was true as regarded the country that everybody was sick of war, but he was sceptical as to its truth with regard to individuals. When great national movements were on foot, and there was great unrest in the countries of the world, as at present, history showed that wars did come, however much they disliked them, and however short of money they might be. In these days of instability, in spite of conferences at seaside resorts, paid for at seaside prices (laughter), when our military obligations were more extensive, it had been decided to reduce the Army. It was for the public to say whether they were satisfied. Personally he ventured to say that we were taking a very great risk. (Cheers.) The reductions in the Army were indicating great hardships on a deserving body of officers who were deprived of their profession and their livelihood, through no fault of their own. These men deserved a helping hand.

## FINDING EMPLOYMENT.

"NEWSPAPERS THE GREATEST ASSET."

In a case heard at Ilford County Court on May 2nd by Judge Crawford reference was made to the fact that one of the parties had endeavoured to get employment through the local labour exchange. The Judge remarked:—

"I have never yet thought that the labour exchanges were doing much good, but this seems to me to be the climax. I am convinced that newspapers are the greatest asset we possess in this country for obtaining employment. They are a far better means than labour exchanges."

The deaths are announced of Mr. Justice Peterson, who has been Judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, since 1915, when he was knighted, and Mr. Henry Herbert Wills, Director of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, Limited. With his brother George, Mr. H. H. Wills donated a million and a quarter sterling to the Bristol University, besides making many other benefactions.

The death has taken place at Santa Margherita, Genoa, of Mrs. Agnes Egerton Castle, the widow of Mr. Egerton Castle, with whom the collaborated in the writing of very many successful novels. Mrs. Castle was a daughter of the late Michael Sweetman of Lamberton Park, Queen's County, Ireland, was a sister of Mrs. Francis Hamilton, who, under the pen-name of "M. E. Francis" is herself the author of many novels. The first success which Mr. and Mrs. Castle achieved was with "Pride of Jennico," which was published in 1898. From that time onward they produced a constant stream of stories. Several of their novels were dramatized, including "The Bath Comedy."



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Colman's (Own make)	...	.40 " Pat.
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## WORKERS AND WORSHIP. WHY MEN AVOID CHURCH.

An attempt to ascertain the reasons why men avoid going to church, and to provide a remedy, was made at a discussion held at the House Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster, under the presidency of the Bishop of Birmingham, on May 2nd. The meeting was convened by the Incorporated Free and Open Church Association.

In opening the proceedings the Bishop of Birmingham said great change had come over the whole idea of Sunday, which was for good in some respects, but not in others. The pity of it was that directly the clergy tried to help people to have a Sunday of recreation and refreshment, advantage was taken of it to omit the worship part. He had repeatedly found that the same people who had all the week in which to play were the people who insisted on playing on Sunday. Some people disliked what was taught in church; others would not go to church because they had to pay for their seats. There was also the cruel, gross, and untrue allegation that the Church of England was the church of the rich. It was the church of the poor, and he believed that the rank and file of the clergy were doing their work splendidly. What filled a church was a desire to worship God, to thank Him, and to show oneself as one of the great family of Jesus Christ. Personality was another great factor. As an example of the opposite, the Bishop mentioned the rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, adding: "If you will provide me with 10,000 Dick Sheppards, I will fill 10,000 churches."

Mr. S. J. Bartle, a railway worker from Chesterfield, opened the debate, and said a primary cause of the trouble was that the Church 150 years ago had allowed to grow up in the industrial towns a vicious system which sweated the worker. He suggested that the Church for seventy years had watched the growth of the great trade union movement without stretching forth a hand to guide it in the path of Christian duty. The workers had seen the Church standing aloof when they needed its guidance. There was more true fellowship in the ordinary tap-room of a public-house than there was in the Church of God today. A further reason for non-attendance was that the clergy stayed too long in one place. "Try the same thing at your music-halls," he said, "and see what an audience you would get." If they could change their clergy once a month they would bring back many stragglers.

Mr. Fred Hughes (National Union of Clerks) said he had watched, year after year, the proportion of women worshippers growing. He had the notion that men were kept away by the uncomfortable sense that they were taking part in a sham; that it is no use trying to apply the principles they profess in Church to their daily lives. Several members of the audience joined in the discussion and the debate was summed up by Mr. Clifton Kelway.

## MR. SHAW ON RELIGION. CONSIDERED ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bernard Shaw's considered answers to questions on religion put to him by an interviewer on behalf of the *St. Martin-in-the-Fields Review* are published in the May issue of that publication.

Asked if he believed that there must be "somebody behind the something," he replies, "No; I believe there is something behind the somebody... to put the body behind the thing that made it is to reverse the order of Nature." As to a First Cause, he says: "A First Cause is a contradiction in terms, because in Causation every cause must have a cause; and, therefore, there can no more be a First Cause than a first inch in a circle."

"All life is a series of accidents," he replies to a question as to whether the universe made itself and whether the world is a pure accident, "but when you find most of them pointing all one way you may guess that there is something behind them that is not accidental."

As to whether, given enough data, we could account for everything, he says: "No. We have data enough, from the Alps to the electrons, to account for everything fifty times over; but we have not the brains to interpret them."

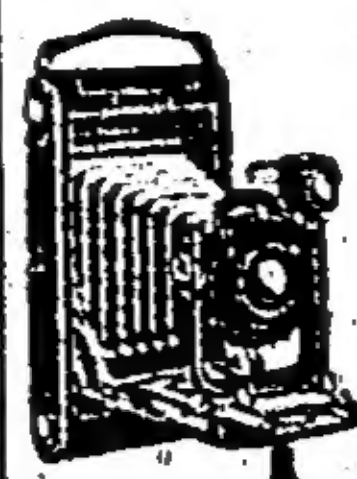
Asked why he disbelieves in the Church because it has "failed grossly in the courage of its profession," and yet believes in the Labour party, which has equally missed its opportunity, he says: "The Church has failed infamously... the Church of England is only a society of gentlemen amateurs, half of them pretending to be properly trained and disciplined priests, and the other half pretending that they are breezy public schoolboys with no parasitic nonsense about them... The Church is what the persons made it. The same thing is true of the Labour party. It, also, is what the Labour men make it. But the truths it stands for remain none the less true."

Mr. Shaw does not agree with Voltaire, who said, "To believe in God is impossible, not to believe in Him is absurd." He says: "It is still true of the Omnipotent Personality, with body, parts, and passions, which the word God meant in Voltaire's time. But our God, the God who is still struggling with the work of creative evolution, and using us as His laborers, having created us for the purpose, and proceeding by the method of trial and error, presents no such difficulty."

Asked: What effect do you think it would have on the country if every church were shut and every person unfrocked? Mr. Shaw replies: "A very salutary effect indeed. It would soon provoke an irresistible demand for the re-establishment of the Church, which could then start again without the superstitions that make it so impossible to-day. At present the Church (Continued at foot of next column.)"

## Unusual Events

can only be remembered clearly and distinctly, by taking pictures of them.



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## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 12th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.65	29.67	29.67
Temperature	83	80	83
Humidity	69	73	69
Wind Direction	E.	E.	ESE
Force	4	4	4
Weather	c	c	c
Solo	0.67	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th... 83  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th... 78

## SACRIFICES BY DOCTORS. SELF-EXPERIMENTS FOR PROGRESS.

The April magazine of the Research Defence Society contains an interesting article under the heading of "Self-Experiment." "One of our members," it is stated, "suggests that we ought to publish instances in which men have experimented on themselves. 'Lately I have several times been asked,' he says 'why do not the doctors experiment on themselves? I can describe, only those cases I know of; but I think it would be of value if the Research Defence Society could collect and record, in pamphlet form, some at least of the more successful of these, just as a proof that the 'cruelty of vivisection' is not incompatible with risking their own lives and enduring self-inflicted pain, in the cause of acquiring knowledge that others will benefit by.' After quoting several famous instances of self-experiment, the article continues: 'A good modern instance is Dr. Head's experiment on his own arm. He described it to the Royal Commission on Experiments on Animals, November, 27th 1907. He pointed out to them how incomplete had been the knowledge of the distribution of nerves on the surface of the body, and how inconclusive were the observations made on patients. So he determined to have three nerves divided in his own arm. The operation, of course, was done under anaesthesia. 'This was done with the most successful results; the questions that we put by our operation were answered immediately, with a clearness that we could not obtain by any other means; and for five years we have been working out the results of that experiment.'"

"Another famous self-experiment was that made some twenty years ago by Dr. Sambon and Dr. Low, who lived for six months in a mosquito-proof hut near Ostia, and thus proved that malaria is carried by mosquitoes. Again, in 1900, mosquitoes containing malaria were imported from Rome to the London School of Tropical Medicine, and young Dr. Manson and Mr. Warren allowed themselves to be bitten by some thirty of the mosquitoes. They were duly infected with malaria, and their blood contained the identical form of the malaria parasite which had been in the mosquitoes. Equally remarkable are the self-experiments with yellow fever made in early days by many American doctors, who tried every horrible method of infecting themselves; and finally the self-experiments made under the United States Commission on Yellow Fever in 1900. Again, the protective treatments against typhoid, cholera, and plague, were all of them tried by large bodies of men interested in these discoveries. Again, it is pleasant to note an episode mentioned by Major-General Sir David Bruce, that at the beginning of the war certain self-experiments were made with anti-tetanic serum, to ascertain its durability in the blood. Volunteers were called for from the London School of Medicine for Women. 'About a dozen young ladies, at once came forward, each was inoculated with 500 units of anti-tetanic serum, and at weekly intervals a specimen of blood was removed from each, and examined for the presence of anti-toxin. In this way it was shown that after ten days or a fortnight the amount of the anti-toxin in the blood was greatly diminished.' It was on work of this kind that the practice of giving more than one dose of anti-tetanic serum was founded. Last of all, during the war, volunteers in the American Army submitted themselves to be freely bitten by lice, and in this way proved that trench-fever was conveyed by lice."

has to make itself cheap in all sorts of ways to induce people to attend its services; and the cheaper it makes itself the less the people attend. So many would find that they had been deprived of a necessity of life that the want would have to be supplied; and there would presently be more churches than ever, and fuller ones."

Do you think Christ is still a living influence in the present day? was the final question. "Yes," was the reply, "but there are, as he expected, there would be, a good many very un-Christlike people trading under His name; for instance, St. Paul."

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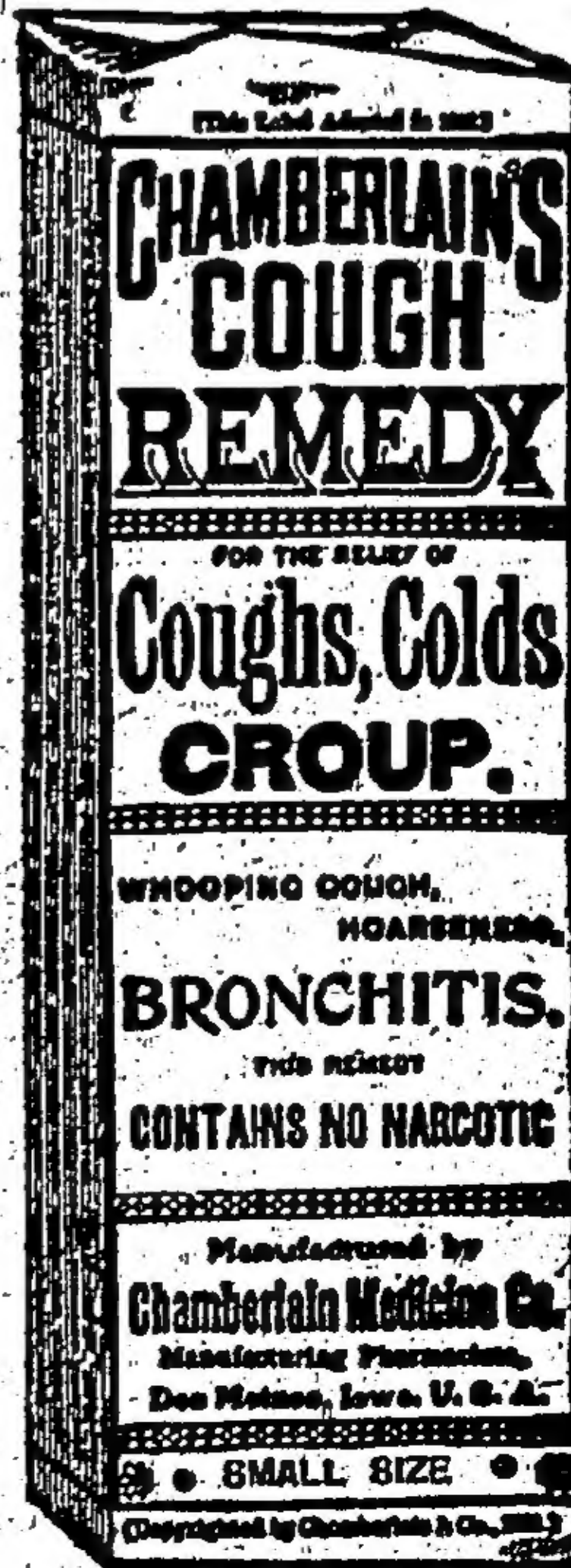
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NIEKO MARU ... Friday, 16th June at 11 a.m.  
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Mr. Guy Leonard  
Tells How Cuticura  
Healed Pimples

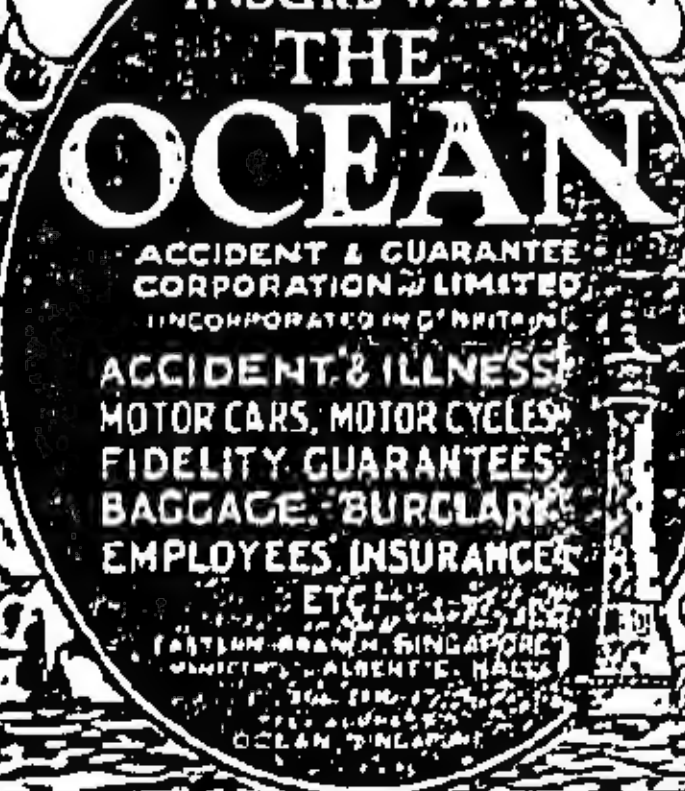
"I had unsightly blotches and  
pimples which appeared on my neck.  
Some came to a red, shiny  
top, and others to a white  
head, slightly discharging  
at times. Every day they  
grew worse and worse and  
caused disfigurement, and  
at night they were more in-  
flamed and I could hardly  
bear the bedclothes.

"I used Cuticura Soap and Oint-  
ment, bathing the pimples with Cuti-  
cura Soap and applying the Cuticura  
Ointment afterwards, morning and  
night. In two days there was a great  
improvement, and two weeks' treat-  
ment gave me a clear complexion. I  
was healed." (Signed) Guy Leonard,  
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"MAN WHO LOST THE  
PEACE."

PUNGENT CRITICISM OF  
PREMIER.

"THE ARTISAN OF RUIN."

"The Man Who Lost the Peace," is the  
title of an article which appears in the  
May National Review. The writer deals  
with the period that has elapsed since the  
Armistice, and criticizes the administration  
of Mr. Lloyd George.

"Through these three and a half years,"  
he says, "Mr. Lloyd George has been an  
autocrat. The three great checks on  
autocracy in this country—Cabinet control,  
Parliamentary opposition, and Press  
criticism—have been suspended. As the  
Montagu affair proved with its disclosures,  
Cabinet government has disappeared. Mr.  
Lloyd George's Ministers are mere  
subordinates with no soul to call their own,  
who will throw overboard any principle at  
his orders, as has been seen in their accept-  
ance of his Irish policy, of his Bolshevik  
policy, and of his financial policy. In the  
House of Commons there is no control of  
any kind on his caprices. He is faced, as  
the Morning Post has truly said, not with  
opposition, but with incitement.

"As for the Press, he has discovered the  
means of converting the greater part of it  
from an instrument for watchful criticism  
on the nation's behalf into a mere machine  
for propaganda, by the administration or  
promise of titles to its proprietors. What-  
ever, then, has been lost since the war has  
been lost only through himself. He, and  
he alone, is the artisan of ruin."

Alluding to the declaration of Mr. Lloyd  
George on November 28th, 1918, to the effect  
that Germany must pay the costs of the  
war up to the limit of her capacity to do so,  
the writer states:—"This was rightly  
regarded as unsatisfactory, and the North-  
cliffe Press at once urged the electors to  
require something more definite. It  
roused such a storm that a few days later,  
on the eve of the polls, Mr. Lloyd George  
amended his promise, and made it run thus:  
'We propose to demand the whole cost of  
the war from Germany ... we shall  
search their pockets for it.' In the 'Six  
points' of his programme on December 10th,  
he pledged himself to obtain 'full and  
indemnities from Germany,' trial of the  
Kaiser, and 'punishment of those re-  
sponsible for atrocities.'

"Disclosures since the Armistice have  
revealed the fact that the pledge to 'make  
Germany pay' was given in circumstances  
of singular duplicity. Mr. Baruch, one of  
President Wilson's financial advisers, has  
privately agreed to President Wilson's de-  
mand, that only 'reparation for damage,'  
and not 'the costs of the war,' should be  
collected from the Germans. The Prime  
Minister withheld this important fact  
from the electorate, which would have  
voted quite otherwise had it known. No  
sooner had he arrived in Paris and had the  
peace negotiations begun, than 'ugly re-  
mors began to circulate as to his intentions  
on two vital points, the German payments  
and the treatment of the Bolsheviks. The  
claim for 'full and indemnities' was pressed  
by France, Italy, Japan, and Serbia, and by  
Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier. It  
obtained no support from Mr. Lloyd George,  
who suddenly discovered that, if Germany  
were called upon to pay for all the loss and  
suffering which she had deliberately caused,  
she would be thrown 'into the arms of  
the Bolsheviks.'

"So early as January, 1919, he conceived  
the idea of summoning Bolshevik delegates  
to Paris, thus implicitly recognizing the  
Bolshevik regime, and with President  
Wilson he dispatched a secret emissary  
in the person of an American, Mr.  
Bullitt, to make a proposal to the Soviet  
Government for its participation in the  
peace. On March 25th, 1919, he prepared  
a remarkable memorandum, which was  
published some weeks ago, and which was  
in effect a plea for letting Germany off and  
coming to terms with Lenin. About that  
same date he had various conversations  
with the Paris correspondent of the West-  
minster Gazette, which were summed up  
in an article published by that journal on  
March 31st, 1919, without mentioning his  
name, but leaving not the slightest doubt  
as to the source whence the information  
came.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S WARNING.

"The attitude revealed in this article  
was such as to cause consternation. Lord  
Northcliffe, who was then in Paris and  
knew all the facts, thereupon sent his warn-  
ing telegram to the late Mr. Kennedy Jones,  
with the result that 370 M.P.'s including  
practically the whole Conservative Party,  
intimated to Mr. Lloyd George that he  
would lose their support if the Westminster  
Gazette interview—which is now shown to  
have been almost identical in terms with his  
memorandum of March 25th, 1919—repre-  
sented his programme. He hurried back  
to London, and on April 18th, 1919, calmly  
repudiated the interview, and insisted on  
his own good faith.

"As the result of his anxiety to protect  
the German rather than the British tax-  
payer," adds the writer, "the payments to  
be made by Germany were whittled  
down in the Treaty; and Mr. Lloyd George  
himself in his speech to the German de-  
legation on March 3rd, 1921, showed how  
he had broken his pledge:

"We are not asking for the costs of the  
war. Not a penny. Not a penny. We are  
each of us [Allied Powers] groaning under a load of taxation to pay  
debts which each of us incurred to defend  
ourselves in this war, and to place the  
whole of them upon one country we  
fully recognize would be an impossible  
proceeding."

"Up to date," the article continues, "not  
one single mark has been paid by Germany  
for reparations. France and Belgium have  
been left to make good the damage done to  
them as best they could. ... In the  
reparation terms is a provision that Ger-  
man taxation shall be 'fully as heavy

proportionately' as that of any of the  
Allied Powers. It has not been enforced.  
At the present date, by an official return,  
taxation in this country is £22 per head,  
while in Germany it is under £5 per head.  
"The sorry fate of the Leipzig trials has  
made short work of Mr. Lloyd George's  
promises to punish the war criminals. The  
two worst of the men tried, Lieutenants  
Dithmar and Bilde, responsible for the  
fiendish crime of sinking the hospital ship  
Llandovery Castle and murdering its many  
of the survivors in the boats as they could  
were sentenced to only four years imprison-  
ment, and allowed to escape almost im-  
mediately after their sentence had been  
pronounced."

STRAITLY GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

In a reference to German disarmament,  
the article points out that if Germany had  
been made to pay there would have been  
little money left for the stealthy armaments  
which are now proceeding in the Father-  
land. "To prevent them, constant pressure  
by the Allies is necessary, and that pressure  
is not forthcoming owing to the inaction  
and ill-will of Mr. Lloyd George."

Dealing with the lavish promises of "The  
new world" and "homes for heroes," the  
writer states that Mr. Lloyd George did not  
warn the public that the only way to the  
"new world" was by hard work and loyal  
cooperation between all classes, but acted as  
though the nation had suddenly come into  
vast wealth. "After the Napoleonic wars,"  
the writer proceeds, "this country had the  
signal advantage of a highly developed in-  
dustrial system, which no other country then  
possessed. But it could never have recover-  
ed had not its Government reduced taxation  
and practised the strictest economy. The  
tax revenue was lowered from £71,000,000  
in 1814 to £52,000,000 in 1817, or by  
about 30 per cent. Entirely different was  
the action of Mr. Lloyd George. He raised  
the tax-revenue from £837,000,000 in the  
last year of the war to the appall-  
ing figure of £1,058,000,000 in a series  
of Budgets—an increase of more than  
25 per cent. On the tax-revenue, largely  
through his measures, was superimposed a  
rate-charges of over £250,000,000 for local  
expenditure, so that fully a third, and  
perhaps a half, of the whole national in-  
come is now being swallowed up by the  
tax-gatherer and rate-collector. Taxation  
of such a kind has never before been  
known in the world, and is nowhere  
paralleled to-day."

GENOA A MERE MIRAGE.

The article concludes with a reference to  
Genoa, which, it is declared, was devised as  
an election "stunt" in January, when Mr.  
Lloyd George contemplated an immediate  
appeal to the country. "Russia," it is  
pointed out, "has been so thoroughly  
ruined by her tyrants, that the best  
judges believe an expenditure of at least  
£500,000,000 of capital will be necessary  
to reconstruct her transport system, and  
who is likely to be fool enough to advance  
the money in face of the Russian record  
of repudiation? What is behind all this  
is a secret plan, dangled by the German  
multi-millionaires, Herr Stinnes, and cosmo-  
politan financiers, before Mr. Lloyd  
George for a vast German exploitation  
of Russia with British money—which  
is positively to be advanced to Ger-  
many for that purpose—in exchange  
for a vague promise to pay over some  
part of the proceeds as 'reparations.'  
It is another bargain with people who will  
not or cannot deliver the goods. There is  
no cure for British trade troubles, but  
internal peace (which the Bolsheviks are  
determined to prevent), hard work, the  
strictest retrenchment, and sane govern-  
ment. Genoa is a mere mirage, and a very  
costly and time-wasting mirage.

"It is true to say, as it was true in 1802,  
when Count Woronzoff wrote it, that 'if  
this Government lasts, the British Empire  
will not last; for this Government' is the  
rule of a single man. If that single man  
were a Lincoln, a Cromwell, or a Napoleon,  
there might be hope; but he is a very  
ordinary human being, perverse by nature  
and a born intriguer; though possibly  
possessing some kindly qualities not ex-  
istence. He has this incurable defect as  
a ruler, that he is by disposition what the  
Americans call a 'quitter.' He lacks moral  
toughness, in his fibre and is altogether  
without tenacity."

## BOYS' DUEL TO THE DEATH.

SEQUEL TO CAMP COOKING  
'QUAREBEL'

Because one of them criticized the other's  
cooking two boys, members of a party who  
were enjoying a camping excursion in the  
woods at Long Island, near New York City,  
fought a duel to the death with rifles on  
April 30th. After a combat lasting 20  
minutes one of the boys was shot dead.

The younger boy, Victor Janculidzh aged  
16, was taking his turn as cook. The other  
duellist, Jacob Kabit, who was three years  
his senior, objected to his method of pre-  
paring soup. There was a bitter quarrel  
lasting the greater part of the morning and  
finally Kabit suggested that they should  
"have it out" with their guns.

These were 22 calibre rifles provided  
with "long" cartridges. Each boy chose  
a companion to act as his second. It was  
agreed that the combatants should take up  
positions under cover on either side of a  
pond a hundred feet in width and then  
proceed to stalk each other after the manner  
of Red Indians. The duellists exchanged  
a brisk fire until, when each had discharged  
about 20 rounds, Kabit, thinking he had  
hit his opponent, rose to his feet. The other  
boy immediately fired, shooting him  
through the head.

To a policeman who was summoned by  
his panic-stricken companions, Janculidzh  
and the two seconds pretended that the  
affair was the result of an accident in  
shooting at a target. Finally, Janculidzh  
confessed. He is now in custody charged  
with murder.

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION			
TIEN-TSIN	"CHIPSUNG"	Tuesday, 13th June	Noon
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSHANG"	Wednesday, 14th June	11 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday, 14th June	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Thursday, 15th June	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 16th June	Noon
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 16th June	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via NIN PO	"TAESANG"	Saturday, 17th June	5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 20th June	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHUISANG"	Tuesday, 20th June	Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSANG"	Tuesday, 20th June	Noon

**CALCUTTA LINE**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE**—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from Cebu ports every Friday.

**HAIPHONG LINE**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when convenient.

**BOERNEO LINE**—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 4,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

**TIEN-TSIN LINE**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Yokohama and Chongqing.

**BANGKOK LINE**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about  
Friday, 16th June, at Noon, for SINGAPORE, PENANG  
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT  
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

## GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENBRO"	...	17th June.
M.V. "GLENLOUE"	...	1st July.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	...	20th July.

## HOMWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	4th July.	GENOA, LONDON, HULL, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 2896

Cable Address

Kawakisa, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Ed.

and Bent's Codes.

Telephone Cables

5244 5322.

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... ¥50,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

Our Company has on hand a large number of

## NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight;

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each;

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each;

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter and other particulars apply to the

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.**

60-2, BENTLEY ROAD.







# ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS.S. CO. LTD.  
FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

CITY OF GLASGOW ... 5th July ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.  
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents.

## BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNED" LINE

JOHN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong

1. "ALCINOUS"	via Suez Canal	15th June
2. "EUBYPYLOS"	via Suez Canal	5th July
3. "KEELUNG"	via Suez Canal	15th July
4. "CYCLOPS"	via Suez Canal	25th July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG  
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)  
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BRIS & CO. CANTON.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DEPARTURES. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	"CHAMBERD"	15,000	On or about 23rd June.
	"ANDRE LEBON"	22,000	On or about 7th July.
MARSEILLES, HAI-PHONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ & PORT SAID	"AZAY LE RIDEAU"	15,000	On or about 27th June.
	"ARMAND BEHIC"	11,000	On or about 11th July.
	"CHAMBERD"	15,000	On or about 25th July.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI, PUKOW, HANKOW & TAKOU

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAYRE, DUNKERK, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)  
For further particulars, etc. apply to—

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION: A. JOHARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.  
REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fuel in staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG	Capt. W. O. Patterson	Tuesday, 13th June, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. R. Thomson	Friday, 16th June, at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.

## YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office,  
No. 27, Bankman Street, West  
Tel. No. 155.

S. MITARAI,  
Agent,  
Top Floor, King's Building,  
Tel. No. 140.

## P. & O. British India

## Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

### MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRATH, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	8,700	13th June, 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASEMIR"	9,000	5th July	do
"SOUDAN"	7,000	19th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KARMALA"	8,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASEGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,380	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,028	30th Aug.	do
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th Sept.	do
"MACDONIA"	10,619	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,058	25th Oct.	do
"KEYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do
"NAGOYA"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do

### BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,849	16th June	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang
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### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th July	(Manila, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KARMALA"	8,000	16th June	Shanghai & Japan.
"JANUS"	4,824	19th June	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	7,000	1st July	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Class Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Hongkong and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in the case of the section of their P. & O. "Kilmer" Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parasols Messing not more than 24 in. x 3 ft. x 1 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 10th July.
"ATLAS MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 10th July.
BUEENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 10th July.
"MEXICO MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
"GANGES MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
DELHI & BANGKOK via SINGAPORE	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
"BUSHO MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
CALCUTTA—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
"PACIFIC MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
"ALABAMA MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Monthly direct service via Japan, Penang, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Tuesday, 11th July.
"SHUNKO MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
"SUKATA MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Thursday, 23rd Sept.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
"ARGON MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
"KAIJO MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
"SOSHI MARU"	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.	Monday, 19th June.
Tel. No. 400.	Y. YASU, M.A. Manager.	

### PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



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Telephone 3165.  
Telegrams (Far East) Ltd.

## G. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
HAIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 13th June, noon.
NINGPO & TIENTSIN	"CHIEH"	On 13th June, 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"CHINKIANG"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
PAKHOT & HAIPHONG	"KAI FONG"	On 13th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TRINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 13th June, 4 p.m.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 13th June, D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and C&GO steamer Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Europe and Northern China. Ports of call are made in Shanghai, avoiding inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Reduced Fare to Europe U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class Throughfare  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMER	TONE	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERIA MARU	9,000	June 18th.
TAIYO MARU	12,000	June 21st.
SHIBUKI MARU	20,000	July 5th.
TERYO MARU	12,000	July 19th.
KOREA MARU	12,000	July 30th.
SHINYO MARU	12,000	Aug. 14th.

Calling at Daigou. Calling at Keelung.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

#### HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, KIELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

Through by Trans-Pacific Route to Buenos Aires.

STEAMERS TONS LEAVE HONGKONG

RAKUYO MARU	12,000	June 28th.
GINYO MARU	12,000	Sept. 5th.
ANYO MARU	12,000	October 5th.

Omit Manila.

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. K. GRIFFITH, LTD.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

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Fare to Europe Ports U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class throughfare.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
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S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	June 20th	July 13th.
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	July 5th	July 21st.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON"	July 28th	Aug. 17th.

### HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING"	June 10th, 5 p.m.
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### HONGKONG, MANILA-HONOLULU-SAN FRANCISCO SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Sails from Hongkong, Sails from Manila, Arrives San Francisco

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
------	----------------	----------------------

S.S. "PRESIDENT HARRISON"	July 11th	July 16th
S.S. "PRESIDENT HARRISON"	Sept. 12th	Sept. 18th
S.S. "PRESIDENT HAYES"	Oct. 6th	Oct. 10th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "PACIFIC" Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. K. GRIFFITH, LTD.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Sailing (Subject to Alteration)

Steamer	Singapore & Melbourne via Penang	Le. Hongkong for Australia
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"TAIYUAN"	About 15th July.	About 20th July.
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This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports.

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## SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
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For further particulars apply to—

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Telephone 35.

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